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the interpretation given by the authors seems sound. It is suggested, however, that in some instances they have fallen into the error of speaking with too great assurance in regard to sections of the acts whose meaning is at least open to doubt. The most notable instance of this appears to be in the chapter on the provisions of the Clayton Law relating to labor organizations. They do, however, call attention to the fact that the right of Congress to make the exception contained in § 6 of the Clayton Law has not been judicially determined.

J. S. L.

CASES ON THE LAW OF PUBLIC SERVICE, by Charles K. Burdick. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1916, pp. xiii, 544.)

This volume is made up of an excellent collection of English and American cases which have arisen in this increasingly important field of the law. They are well divided and grouped so as to cover the following branches of the subject: (1) The bases of the duties of public service; (2) The service to be rendered; (3) The right to make rules for the service; (4) Rates—the method of fixing them, by whom fixed, power of the state to regulate; (5) Discrimination by those rendering public service; (6) The duty to furnish adequate facilities, and (7) Withdrawal from public service.

On the whole, the cases are very well selected and usually they are ones in which the point meant to be brought out is presented and decided in a clear and clean-cut manner. There are also helpful annotations to many of the cases which supplement them by giving useful cross references and citations to other cases. The Appendix contains the Interstate Commerce Act and the amendments thereto.

J. S. L.